The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Walter Evans, has qualified as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is now in charge.

he Czar of Russia was crowned on day last. We hope the new Emperor will prove a liberal ruler, and will grant the people more liberty than his old father, who was a miserable tyrant.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE PANIC.

On Wednesday last, when thousands of people were crossing Brooklyn bridge, between New York City and Brooklyn, a panic took place from some unknown cause, and hundreds of people were badly injured, while sixteen were killed in the jam.

The debt statement just issued by the Treasury Department shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of May to $4,890,476 60; cash in the treasury, $317,868,062 34; gold certificates, $83,460,940; silver certificates, $80,033,331; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11,805,999; refunding certificates outstanding, $358,008, legal tenders outstanding, $340,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,002,-998 81.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT COLORED MAN.

Hon. James A. Rapier of Alabama, died at his plantation a few days ago. Mr. Rapier was Collector of Internal Revenue and one of the most distinguished colored men in the south. He stood with Bruce, Douglass and Elliot, in point of ablity. He was also a man of great wealth, and had more influence in the state, than any other ten men in it.

MAHONE'S VICTORY.

Will the Democratic press never learn any sense? They always hollow too soon, it has ever been thus with them; they are crying at the tops of their voices that "Mahone is dead," "the readjuster party buried," "Little Billy Mahone's funeral," &c. They should wait and take the figures, work on facts and not rumors; they are too apt "to go off half cocked" and have afterwards to take back a great many things, which would not have to be done if they would be a little more cautious. Now, the fact is, Mahone or the readjuster party, have won a large number of counties from the bourbon Democracy; this election was for county officers, and the result should be based on the spring elections for county officers in the past to do so, and the result shows a gain for the readjusters of some 15 counties, and next fall when the state election for members of the legislature comes off, "Little Billy Mahone" or the "Little Giant" as his friends delight to call him, will give the bourbons something to cry for. If we mistake not, Senator Mahone will be endorsed by the people next fall, as no man was ever before by any people. He is the leading man in the south, and the people who want to see their section prosper had better stand by him, as we believe they will.

City Items.

Richard P. Paddison wants hands to to grade the railroad between Clinton and Point Caswell. See his ad.

Col. Foster intends to construct a telegraph line between Wilmington, Warsaw and Clinton. See his ad.

Marsden Bellamy, Attorney-at-law, leaves for Raleigh to-morrow. He is employed as attorney for the defendants in the Marine Hospital suit, U. S plaintiff.

Senator Thomas R. Purnell of Wake, was in the city on yesterday. Tom is one of our rising young men of the state, and Wilmington, his native city, should be proud of him. He represents Wake in the state senate.

The rain on yesterday could only be equalled by the flood. It commenced about 9 o'clock and fairly poured down until about 4 p. m., so that the streets could be navigated by a small boat. We have never witnessed such a rain, so hard, for the length of time.

Col. I. J. Young, paid a visit to Wilmington on the 30th

Col. W. P. Craighill advertises for proposals. See advertisement.

Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, our able District Attorney, was in the city Wednesday last.

Senator Loften of Lenoir, and Hon. Hugh Murry of Wilson, were here on Memorial day.

Collector Pennypacker wants coal for the Revenue Cutter. Advertisements in another column.

Postmasters Grant of Goldsboro, and Nichols of Raleigh, come to our National Memorial services

Collector Pennypacker advertises for proposals for rations for crew of Revenue Cutter

Mr. W. P. Mabson and family, of Tarboro, N. C., are in the city, spending a short time with Col. George L. Mabson.

Hon. George C. Gorham and lady, and General Frank Hatton, lady and Master Richard Hatton, left our city on Wednesday night last for Washington.

Hon. J. C. Dancy of the Tarboro *Sentinel*, Mr. Smith of the Charlotte *Messenger*, and McLeane of the *Banner Enterprise*, were all in this city the past week.

Seaside Hotel Ball.

The grand and brilliant opening of the Seaside Hotel took place on Thursday night last. Mr. B L. Perry, the proprietor, made everybody enjoy themselves, and the supper provided for the occasion was excellent.

Messrs. Thomas Newton and W. P. Mabson, of Tarboro, N. C., have been appointed by the board of directors of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad Company directors of said Company to fill vacancies which occured on the board, and are authorized to collect subscriptions to the capital stock.

E. F. MARTIN,
General Manager.

Superior Court.

There is 128 cases for trial on the civil issue docket, and 32 cases on the appearance docket.

Hon. Frank Hatton was a brave soldier and helped to capture North Carolina in 1865, but on Wednesday last he captured Wilmington single handed; stormed the fortifications, war vessels and all, and the best wishes of this love of all, and the best wishes of this entire population, for his future welfare. Everybody is desirous of his return; in fact they want to be captured very often by him.

Capt. Richard P. Paddison, has the contract to build the railroad from Point Caswell to Clinton, and will commence at once. We know of no man who would perform this work better or with greater expedition; he is a man of great energy and judgment, and if the directors will back him with the necessary money, which we suppose they will, the road will soon be finished.

The Hon. E. Peschau, German consul, had his consulate flag at half-mast on the 30th, and all the German vessels in this port were also decorated with flags. Mr. Peschau had the Revenue Cutter saluted by all of his ships in the port, as well as by the flag over his own office, as the vessel passed up the harbor. This token of respect is highly appreciated by the United States government representatives, and shows a most excellent feeling between the two nations.

Those who desire board at the seaside can be suited by Mr. B. L. Perry, who has a hotel at Wrightsville and one at Smithville. Both will be conducted by experienced persons, and everything will be done that is possible, by the proprietor, for the comfort of his guests. The Seaside Hotel is only seven miles from the city, on the best turnpike in the state, only an hours's ride from the city, and right on the sound, with a beautiful grove in the background. The hotel at Smithville is right in front of the inlet, in full view of the ocean, and only two hours' ride on a steamboat, with an exceedingly pleasant oak grove in Smithville, very near the hotel.

An Association was organized in the First colored Baptist Church, of Wilmington, N. C., corner of Fifth and Campbell streets, known as the Wilmington Missionary Baptist Association of N. C., Monday May 28th, A. D., 1883. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Rev. A.M. Conway; Vice President, Rev. H. P. Dorsett; Secretary, Deacon E. D. Neil; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Stanford; Treasurer, Rev. Isaac Nixon; Adviser, W. M. Buchanan.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY.

The 30th of May, the day set apart by congress, was one of the most pleasant days of this exceedingly pleasant spring. The cemetery was handsomely decorated under the management of Col. Ed. R. Brink, chairman of the Memorial Association, and Mr. R. C. Taylor, Superintendent of the cemetery, it was the very picture of beauty. Mr. Taylor is one of the very best landscape gardners in the whole country, and performs his duty fully to the last resting place of those who died at the battle of Fort Fisher. There are some 2,300 dead, and at the head of each a National flag was flying. The mound, the fence, the lodge, and the speakers stand were all decorated with flags and flowers. The grave of Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, which is in the cemetery, was not forgotten by the many visitors, and it was covered with flowers by those who loved and honored him while living.

At 4 o'clock the people commenced gathering at the cemetery, and by 4:30 o'clock a large crowd had arrived, when W. P. Canaday, Esq, the master of ceremonies, called the assemblage to order, and after music by the P. and S. A. Club, Rev. Mr. Connell opened the service with prayer. Mr. Canaday then stated that "the National Memorial Association had received quite a number of letters from distinguished gentlemen in answer to invitations sent them to attend the memorial services, among the number there was one from Gov. W. E. Cameron of Virginia, an ex-Confederate soldier of distinction, that was so exceedingly appropriate he would have it read." (We will publish the letter next week—ED.) After the reading of Gov. Cameron's letter, Mr. Canaday introduced Hon. George C. Gorhamas follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:*—It is my pleasure to introduce the orator on this memorial occason. The distinguished gentleman who has so kindly accepted our invitation and traveled hundreds of miles to favor us, is no stranger to you; at least by reputation. The federal soldiers who won the battles of the late war and achieved the grand and glorious victory that has made this government a permanency are entitled to our gratitude. But my friends there was another class of patriots who had a still more difficult task to perform at home, they were the editorial writers of the loyal papers of the country. And they made it possible for the Union army to carry the stars and stripes victoriously from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and it is my pleasure to say to you that no man has done more for the honorable maintainance of the principles that the federal army battled, and for which the men lying in this cemetery died than the Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, of Washington City, who will now address you."

We publish the exceedingly able and appropriate address of Mr. Gorham on our editorial page. It speaks for itself and we have heard but one opinion expressed by those who were fortunate enough to be present and hear the address, namely: "that it was the very best ever delivered at the National Cemetery, that he pleased the assemblage would not be sufficiently strong, he completely captured his hearers, and everybody, white and black, Republicans and Democrats and the soldiers of the federal army as well as the late confederate soldier, were all perfectly delighted. We speak but the truth unvarnished and unpolished, when we say that we have never heard a speech endorsed with such perfect umanimity in all of our experience, and in our opinion Mr. Gorham expresses the views of the true Union Republican of the north at the present time.

After the oration of Mr. Gorham, Mr. Canaday introduced First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton, who come forward and spoke for about ten minutes in a speech exceedingly appropriate for the occasion. After music and the benediction, the large assemblage disbanded and decorated the graves with flowers.

Revenue Cutter Colfax.

We have never seen a vessel look handsomer than the Rev. Cutter Colfax did on national memorial day; the vessel was decorated with flags from stem to stern. A beautiful rain-bow of flags passed from the bowsprit over the top of her masts to the mainsprit. The ship was in excellent order; neat clean, and everything in its proper place. Captain Eric Gabrielsen, the able and courteous commander, assisted by the executive officer, Lieutenant Hand, Chief Engineer Chevers, and their assistants, were on hand dispensing hospitality during the day, and they made everybody feel perfectly at home on their floating palace. At 4 o'clock they fired a salute of thirty-six guns in honor of the nation's dead.

See Ahrens's ice for sale. His ad. is in another column.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Ex-policeman Watkins, is very sick.

The white fire department was out on Wednesday last.

The city is contemplating the grading of Third street.

The U. S. Circuit Court convenes at Raleigh to-morrow.

The Criminal Court of New Hanover, adjourned yesterday.

The dog war will commence in a few days, so get your badges.

Cotton is about plaid out for the present season at this port.

The Superior Court meets to-morrow for New Hanover county.

Policeman Howland, was taken suddenly sick on Friday night last.

A snake was killed corner of Sixth and Mulberry, on Wednesday last.

The walls of the Hanson store on Front street, are rapidly going upward.

Rev. T. B. Pitts, has been called to Baltimore, on account of sickness in his brother's family.

Ex-Mayor Fishblate, has returned from the North, and we are glad to see he is looking well.

It is rumored that Rev. Dr. Geo. Patterson will return to this city, and again take charge of St. John's Church.

Mr. B. L. Perry, has employed some of the best fishermen of Carteret county, to furnish fish for his Seaside Hotel.

Mayor Hall, is winning many praises from all, for the impartial manner in which he conducts the affairs of the city.

Clerk Superior Court has been busy the past week, getting ready for the transaction of business the present week.

Mr. E. F. Martin, Superintendent of the W., W. & O. R. R., reports that he has six miles of the road graded to the Sound.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, was quite seriously injured a few days ago at his mill in this city, by one of the belts which sudenly broke and struck him.

Hon. S. H. Fishblate, reports the business men of Baltimore, are contemplating establishing of a new steamship line, between that city and Wilmington We hope it will be done.

Mr. J. I. Macks, the Attorney at law, has also been absent visiting his relatives, delivering lectures, &c., has returned to the city. Macks is one of may he continue to prosper.

Hon. Frank Hatton, accompanied by his wife and son, and Hon. George C. Gorham and wife arrived in our city on last Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning the party were invited on board the Revenue Cutter Colfax, where quite a large party of our most prominent citizens awaited them, and they were received by the officers of the Cutter and citizens with great enthusiasm. Among the party we noticed Captain E. J. Pennypacker, the Collector; Col. E. R. Brink, the Postmaster; Col. E. D. Hall, the Mayor of the city; Gen. S. H. Manning, the sheriff of the county; Hon. Stace VanAmring, the Judge of Probate; Hon. R. E. Heide, the Norwegian and Danish Consul at this port; Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, the United States District Attorney; Col. Isaac J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue of this district; Mr. John Nichols, Postmaster at Raleigh; Major H. L. Grant, Postmaster at Goldsboro; Judge Daniel L. Russell, attorney-at-law; Messrs. Frank H. Darby, Edward H. King, J. I. Macks, Hugh Murray, Hon. W. P. Canaday, Senators H. E. Scott and Loftin. The business men were represented by Messrs. Ed. Kidder, George R. French; Jas. H. Chadbourn, Geo. Z. French, Harding, Johnson, E. T. Hancock, F. W. Foster, E. J. Thorp, Thomas M. Smith, Charles E. Taylor, D. C. Davis. W. H. Gerkin, James Stroutbers, and a large number of others. The ladies were also represented by quite a number.

As soon as the guests were introduced the vessel was gotten under way and passed down the river at about twelve miles per hour, giving our visitors a chance to view Forts Fisher, Caswell and Johnson, also Smithville. At the inlet the vessel was turned homeward, when lunch was ordered, and all had good appetites for the nice repast spread by Captain Eric Gabrielsen, the accomplished commander of the Colfax. The party arrived at the city at 3:30 o'clock, and drove at once in carriages to the national cemetery, to hear the able address of Hon. George C. Gorham.

Capt. Thomas J. Southerland has purchased Mr. S. A. Currie's livery stable, which makes three he is now running in this city. Capt. S. is a business man and knows how to make money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the POST.

Card.

Will you please do an injured woman the justice to publish the following: The *Morning Star* of this city has the unkindness to say in its report of the criminal court of this date, June 1st, viz: "Eliza Borden, larceny; guilty." Now, Mr. Editor, let me say in justification of my own case (and I hate to have to do so), that I have been a resident of this city for fourteen years, and have ever enjoyed a character for honesty and virtue. I am a married woman, doing a legitimate business, and can prove a good character for integrity, by many of my "old time" white friends, and by all business with whom I deal. Necessities of the case forced me in the protection of myself and my business to use justified means in an aggravated case of assault and battery. I used them; was tried for it before a justice of the peace and found guilty, and appealed, I was rearraigned before the criminal court on the same charge by some parties, and through the medium of perjured witnesses was found guilty of assault and battery. This is truth; and "truth is mighty," not only in my vindication, but in the condemnation of such *slanders* as was reported in that paper.—Some of the witnesses for the state were convicted thieves, and one, particularly, who is even debarred by law the privilege of voting, because of crime.

Respectfully, ELIZA BORDEN.
June 1st, 1883—1t.

Proposals for Furnishing Coal.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 31st 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this Office, until 12 o'clock noon, of Friday, June 8th, 1883, for furnishing a Cargo of from 350 TO 500 TONS OF GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL for the use of the Revenue Marine Service at this Port, said Coal to be of best quality, free from impurities, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, to be subject to inspection, and to be delivered, free of charge, on wharf now occupied by Revenue Vessels.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

E. J. PENNYPAKER,
June 3 1t Collector.

Proposals for Furnishing Ship Chandlery and Rations for Revenue Marine.

WILMINGTON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this Office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday June, 11, 1883, for supplying rations and Ship Chandlery, for use of Crews and Vessels of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service in the Collection District, for the fiscal year ending June, 30th, 1884.

Schedules of articles of Ship Chandlery, to be bid for will be furnished on application to this Office.

E. J. PENNYPACKER,
June 3-1t Collector.

WILMINGTON, CLINTON AND WARSAW TELEGRAPH CO.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED enterprise are requested to meet at Clinton on the 7th June, 1883, for the purpose of organization and making arrangements for the prompt construction of the work.

Wilmington subscribers are requested to meet at the office of Wm. L. Smith & Co., on the 5th June, at 4 p. m., to insure a full representation of their stock.

June 3-1t F. W. FOSTER.

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of $50 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.
June 3-1f

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY NOTIFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have laid in a full supply of choice I.CE and am fully prepared to fill orders to all points on Rail Roads and Rivers, and hope to secure a reasonable share of patronage.

R. H. J. AHRENS, Prop'r Ice.
June 1-1m New Ice House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Improving Cape Fear River below Wilmington, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 20 Saratoga St.,
BALTIMORE, MD., May 22, 1883.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of June 26, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
June 3-1t Lt.-Col. of Engineers, U.S.A.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22, 1883.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted by the the Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, at a meeting held this day, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of said Company will be held in the City of Wilmington, at the Office of the Company, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 21ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, "to take into consideration the locating and building of a Railroad from some point on the said Wilmington & Weldon Railroad south of Wilson to Florence, S. C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, or some point east thereof on said road; and such further action in this matter as the said Stockholders assembled in meeting may consider proper."

J. W. THOMPSON,
may 27-4m Secretary.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO, NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20-1f

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres. Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Which he will cut and make to order, in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

CELESTIAL SYMBOL,

INTERPRETED, By REV. H. W. MORRIS, D. D. The grandest object of Creation is the SUN. Centre of Life, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated. Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended. "Every fact of nature is made to repeat some lesson of His gospel."—N. Y. Evangelist. "Both scientific and devout."—Rev. A. C. George, D. D., Chicago. "A startling revelation concerning the wonders and glories of the Sun."—Elder J. W. McGarvey, Lexington, Ky. "Interesting, instructive and very suggestive."—B'hop Jaggar, of Ohio. It sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. may 13 2m

LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS.

WE OFFER GREAT VARIETY OF

Styles and Makes

IN LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR.

Good Quality, Easy Fitting, and Low Down in Prices.

Call in and examine.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
may 13—tf.

D. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

may 6 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted!

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, TO WORK on the CLINTON & POINT CASWELL RAILROAD. Good wages and prompt pay.

R. P. PADDISON,
june 3-1t

THE SEASHORE!

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

SEASIDE HOTEL!

WRIGHTSVILLE, N. C.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

THESE TWO SUMMER RESORTS WILL be open MONDAY, MAY 28.

The Hotel Brunswick, at Smithville, is 25 miles below Wilmington, and accessible by two first-class steamers, making two trips daily.

The Seaside Hotel is situated in a large grove on Wrightsville Sound; is composed of cottages for families, and within 7 miles of Wilmington, at the head of a fine Shell Road, the best in the Southern country.

BOTH HOTELS IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Good surf and still water bathing.

Every variety of Fish, and abundance of Oysters, Clams and Crabs.

Spacious Ball Rooms, with fine Bands of Music.

Ten-pin Alleys, Billiards and Bar.

Terms moderate.

may 27-tf

Commissioners Sale!

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in a civil action pending in said Court, wherein Ada McClammy as Administratrix of Richard McClammy was Plaintiff, and Cato McClammy and others were Defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Friday, 15th of June, A. D. 1883, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, at 12 m., offer for sale by Public Auction the lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the City of of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning in the western line of Eighth Street, at a point 33 feet south from the intersection with the line of South side of Swann Street, running thence South with the line of the said West side of Eighth street, 49 feet and 6 inches, thence West 98 feet and 6 inches, thence North 49 feet and 6 inches, thence East 98 feet and 6 inches to the beginning. Terms of sale one-half cash, remainder in six months with interest from day of sale.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
l a w June 15 Commissioner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT

Nancy Cowan vs Francis M. Moore, Thomas H. Wright and others.

THIS action is brought by the above named Plaintiff against the above named Defendants for the conveyance to the Plaintiff from the heirs of Joshua G. Wright, deceased, and the heirs of Isabella Sampson, deceased, of the real estate, or of any interest which they may have or claim in certain premises situated in the City of Wilmington, County and State above mentioned, and which are described in the complaint, and to quiet the title to the said premises. The Defendants Frank D. Young and his wife Emma W. Young, are hereby notified and required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the said county of New Hanover, to be held at the Court House, in the said City of Wilmington, on the 13th Monday after the 1st Monday in March A. D. 1883, and defend in said action. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, A. D. 1883.

S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court.
april 22 6t

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Address,

FRENCH BROS.
Rocky Point, N. C.,
or G. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
apl 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. S. J. AVANT'S,

BOarding House,

NEXT door to Mr. B. W. Wood's, on Market Between Second and Third Streets Wilmington, N. C. Rates per day, $1 00, per week, $5 00. Meals 25 cents.

feb 18 tf.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY. Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1883.

The President attended the National Memorial Services in New York City, on Wednesday last, with several members of his cabinet.

Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, has been absent for the past ten days, and Hon. John C, New has been acting in his place.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER.

The Interior Department of the government has at last got a man at its head of great ability, and who seems to understand business, and is running his office with strict personal attention, thereby giving more general satisfaction than any one of his predecessors has for many years. Mr. Henry M. Teller had many years experience in the senate from the state of Colorado, and was appointed by President Arthur Secretary while he was in the senate. Mr. Teller is a lawyer of fine abilities, he made a fine record in Congress.—He has proved himself, since entering the cabinet, to be a very superior business man, and would be a very formidable candidate for the Presidency; but he is a loyal gentleman, to his friends, and should his Chief desire a re-election he will unquestionably support him.

The address from Hon. Geo. C. Gorham at the National Cemetery on memorial day, was a departure from the old beaten track of the past. Coming as it does from a politician of his influence, a statesman of his ability, a leading editor of the country and a man who has the full confidence of President Arthur, gives the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gorham great significance, and will cause those old line fellows who desire to follow in the footprints of their fathers, to put on their studying caps. Mr. Gorham has struck out like a bold and fearless pioneer, making his signs upon the trees as he goes sufficiently plain for all who have the nerve and good judgment to follow him. And the fact that Hon. Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General, and the President's bosom friend, being present at the time, and after the delivering of the address, rising and giving his unqualified endorsement to all that Mr. Gorham had said, makes this new departure of a leading Republican statesman of still greater importance, for it shows that Mr. Gorham is but the true pioneer of a large and growing army of the country, backed by the Republican administration, who intend to follow in the path so ably and distinctly marked out by the address we publish on our editorial page.

TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.

Will be a part of the Republican war-cry for 1884. The Republican party will not dodge the question. It will mastheard of the old ship, and will not wait for an attack from the party that desires English goods brought into this market free of duty, but will act on the offensive, and will make the battle the liveliest one the Democratic party have seen for these many years. Notwithstanding English money that the Democratic party will have to buy votes to corrupt the ballot and the press in favor of a low tariff, the American laborer well knows which party to vote for to protect his interests, therefore the Republican protective party is perfectly safe, and in our opinion the victory awaiting us is the greatest of any since 1868. The American mechanic only has to think of the question for one moment to decide on which side he will cast his ballot. On the one hand he finds the party placing him on a par with the English pauper labor, on the other side he finds a party battling for a protective tariff, placing a duty on importions which gives him the advantage of the pauper labor of Europe, pays him a sufficient profit on his labors to enable him to live and educate his children. As soon as he thinks of this fact he will go with the tariff party. And as long as the Democratic party will continue in favor of a tariff for revenue only just so long will the intelligent mechanic of the country vote with the Republican party.

We know of one thousand of the best men in this section of the state who have always voted the Democratic ticket who will not do so in the future, if the policy of Senator Vance is adopted by the next Democratic state and national conventions. We have no doubt but what a revenue tariff plank will bring over ten thousand Democrats in this state, as bad as they despise the old "Radical party," as they call it. They know under it their every right will be protected, and they will make millions of money thereby. And on the other hand, if the English free trade party gets in they will bankrupt the best men and industries in the state. We hope the Democratic party will follow Senator Vance and the Wilmington *Star*, in favor of free trade, and all will be well with us.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on September 25, 1690.

ALLEGIANCE AND FRATERNITY.

An Address by Geo. C. Gorham, at Wilmington, N. C., Decoration Day, May 30, 1883.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

The scene before us and the situation of which we are a part, if rightly understood, speak more eloquently for the occasion than any words I can hope to utter. The hallowed ground whereon we stand, these green mounds, under each of which lies low the head of a soldier of the Union, the now peaceful aspect of the then bloody stage on which the mighty tragedy was enacted in which many who hear me were actors, some on the one side and some on the other, the dusky children of disaster and wrong, whose fate, with all of ours, was firmer knit than any mortal knew, the kindly welcome by you all of a northerner come by invitation to speak a few words in honor of the nation's dead in a state which was the enemy's country when they fell, but which is now happily and gladly a part of the great republic as of yore, these seem to me to teach well the lesson of the hour. As I read it it speaks of ALLEGIANCE and FRATERNITY.

It pleads for peace among all the people on the basis of universal acquiesence in law and the obligation of paramount allegiance to the national government. It asserts absolute equality of rights for all, to be measured by the standard of the national constitution, and excuses no man who substitutes his own will for the law,

I spoke of allegiance, by which is meant fidelity and obedience to government. It has long been the fashion to maintain that the political doctrine of state supremacy prevailed generally in the slave states before the war, and that when the state and national authorities clashed, the citizens of the slave states were quick to respond to the state. Thus state allegiance was said to be placed above national allegiance. We are now far enough removed from the war to criticise this view without feeling. It was not, as I hold, to the state that the secessionist deemed his allegiance due; it was to slavery. No national nor state authority was regarded unless arrayed on the side of this dread Moloch. Maryland and Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, were powerless to command the allegiance of those of their sons who desired to fight the battles of slavery with the Confederacy. No theory of state's rights restrained the Secession leaders in congress before the war, when centralization was deemed by them necessary for the aggrandizement of the slave power.

Your own state was practically hurried out of the Union and into the Confederacy because of events in South Carolina nearly a month before delegates to a convention had been chosen to decide the question, and thirty-three days before the adoption of the secession ordinance. Then slavery demanded and secured the first allegiance of [illegible] allegiance to the state laws been paramount to allegiance to slavery your state authorities would have awaited the orders of the state, given May 20, instead of obeying the commands of slavery, proclaimed from the cannon's mouth before Fort Sumter, in S. C., April 13. These historical facts are alluded to to show that slavery and not the states opposed the Union.

The preservation of the states with all their reserved powers unimpaired, so far from being a menace of the nation, is but preserving the elements which compose it.

Slavery was a despot, and could only live in safety by being allowed despotic power. The law of self-preservation drove it to revolt when it lost national control in 1860, and the forces of civilization destroyed it as they will destroy all obstacles to progress. The nation is perpetual. The states are indestructible. The chief cause of disturbance between them has been removed. Let us beware how any other source of mischief is allowed to grow. The price of harmony is national allegiance. We cannot pick and choose the laws which please us and which therefore we will obey. We cannot select out of those of our own political inclining, and say "these are the better class, or "these are the wealthy and intelligent, and therefore, be they a majority or a minority, they shall rule." This is neither reform nor conservatism. It is vain insolence and wholly unrepublican and anti-democratic. Allegiance is not due in this land to any privileged class. The men on whose graves we come to-day to lay the garlands of gratitude and honor died that government of the people, for the people, and by the people might not perish from the earth. By that term, the people, is not meant the few who have got the start of their fellows in wealth, or a like number who are swollen with conceit and self-importance. The majority rules where law is maintained.—Each man may labor zealously to impress his views upon others, but each man must judge for himself what views to accept. Every man may properly exercise such lawful influence as he may possess, and may lead whoever will follow. Leadership is natural and right, when following is voluntary. But at the ballot box "each man must be allowed to vote just as he pleases, and to have his vote counted just as it was cast." Resistance to this in national elections is withholding the allegiance to which the nation is entitled, and is recognizing a paramount allegiance to something, which, like slavery, seeks to array states against the central government

I said the lesson of the hour was allegiance and fraternity. I placed allegiance first, because those who obey the laws cannot fraternize with any who do not. The widest latitude of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of any law, or as to the worthiness of any man to have a citizen's privileges; but private opinion, however formidable, cannot justify disregard of the former or any abridgement of the rights of the latter, The war is over. There are no traitors. Slavery is dead. There are no slaves. No faction exists in any state which would restore slavery if it could, and the number who deny the supremacy of the nation within the limits of its powers is too inconsiderate to be taken into account. Naught, then, remains to vex the country or to retard the complete restoration of fraternal relations between the people but the mad pursuit of political power. Let us beware how in our party struggles we endanger the prize for which we strive. Real fraternity is possible only when true allegiance is maintained. The strife for power can never shake the national foundation when all feel assured of fair play and honest acquiescence in the result. I know of no place more fitting for these reflections than over the graves of men who gave their lives to maintain the authority of a chief magistrate constitutionally chosen by the people against the resistance of those he addressed on the 4th of March, 1861, as "discontented fellow-citizens." Party spirit and the love of power are destructive of society when they cannot be restrained by defeated men after the result of an election. In a republic the constitutional majority is sovereign. The majority of one day becomes the minority of the next. We must recognize the lawful sovereign in the declared majority. Thus shall we ensure fraternity through the honesty of our allegiance.

Fellow-citizens of the Memorial Association, and you who either as soldiers or civilians sustained the Union cause, let us consider well on occasions like these the object of the war. It was to overcome resistance to national authority. If, by holding our old adversaries off at arm's length now, or by cherishing resentments or prejudices against them, we should discourage them and deprive the nation of their willing allegiance, we should be undoing the work for which so much blood was spilled. If we are not to be a united people, regardless of the ascendency of this or that party dynasty, then all the sacrifices of the war will have been in vain. If the time is never to be when the patriotism of all the people can be safely assumed, then we are two countries instead of standing block in the way of our fellow-countrymen who opposed us in the civil war. They are as much a part of the national sovereignty as we are. We have no rights which are not equally theirs. They do not participate in the government by sufferance any more than we do, but by right guaranteed under the constitution to us all. If we have been sincere in the terms of peace we ourselves named, then to have been a soldier in the Confederate army carries with it now no stigma, for the transgression is blotted out. Levying war against the United States is treason, but the four years' struggle of a great people to erect a government of their own, for a cause sufficient to unite them, however inadequate in our estimation, is treason on so large a scale that it loses all the elements of ignominy. The day of epithets based on the rebellion has passed. To fraternize with the men of the late Confederacy on the basis of true allegiance to Republic is not to tolerate or justify rebellion, but only to treat it as though it had never been. Nor is it ingratitude to those who here lie buried. They fought to secure final submission to the nation's authority. And as from this southern soil with which their bones have mingled there now spring the flowers of the season, so here from the influence of the deeds they wrought shall grow the peaceful fruits of patriotism and order, in the progress, properity, and elevation of the time to come.

And you, my fellow countrymen, once of the Confederacy, but now again of the Union, do you not rejoice that the old North State, whose colonial patriots utterd at Mecklenburg on the 20th of May, 1775, the bold declaration of independence, which latter was spoken by all the colonies in the immortal words of Jefferson—do you not rejoice that your dear old state is still a part of the country of which Washington was the Father? Is there a line of our revolutionary history your share of which you would barter for the right of your state to secede? If the north was a little more stricken in conscience about your sins than about its own, are you not a little proud of it as a part of the nation; and are you not ready to forget and forgive all the bitterness that slavery endured between us?

Speaking for myself, and I am sure I represent a large portion of the north in what I say, I am willing to concede that the northern radicals, as you call us, would, under the same circumstances of education and surroundings, have probably done in the main as you did. We are not holier than you. We are in need of your charity and forbearance for much that has been said and done in hot blood in the past. Shall we not have it? And may we not, without offence, urge upon you that faithful allegiance to law, which will make the humblest voter among you recognized for the sovereign that he is, and ensure for the great suffrage amendment to the constitution the obedience which can alone give political tranquility to the land? Think not I say these words in the interest of any political party. I point you the way to annihilate parties as now formed. The undisputed enjoyment by every citizen of the right to vote and to have his vote counted would destroy existing party lines and make a color line impossible. If this already exists, remember that time alone can allay the apprehension to the contrary of those who are most deeply interested.

And you of the black race who are here to honor the memory of those whose blood helped to make you free, it is for you to conquer the prejudices of your opponents. Make all the friends you can. Oppose those only who make your rights as a citizen a cause of complaint. Be eager to learn. Do not aid you enemies to tear down your friends. Do not trust any old friends who would drive off new ones. Follow those who will lead you to the enjoyment of protection, education and the suffrage.

Ex-Confederates who will befriend you are more worthy your confidence than Union men who are ashamed of you. Let all men see that you stand by those who stand by you. Have no negro party. Help to defeat any white-man's party. Be orderly and sober. Send your children to school. Work hard, and try to have a home of your own. Your enemies say you are lazy. Prove it is not so. They say you get no property together. Work for a home. So shall the humble negro take his seat at the National Feast, and all the world shall agree that as no race need be servile, so no race should be master.

Why, on this decoration day, do I say these things? What have they to do with placing flowers on soldiers' graves? Where are the fiery pictures of battles fought, and the recitals of victories won? Where the tales of heroism and suffering? Where the tender poetry in the minor key for the burial place of friends? I brought you none of these. Tawdry rhetoric could easily be woven to stir the emotions. The sorcerer Memory could at a word, command the ghosts of the past to stalk before us. Again, the sky could be made lurid with the flaming fires of war's thunderbolts, and amid the shrieks of the dying, we could again hear imprecations hurled at the enemy.

But is it not better to think of the horrors of war? If the shades of these brave Americans hover over us it is not to call on us to avenge them, but rather to reap the fruits they planted. Devotion to the Union was their passion. If from the resting place of the blest they can now look down, who among us would not rather have them see Federal and Confederates united in the firm support of that Union than brooding over the dread events through which it came unscatched? And besides, if we will for a time lay aside the burdens of our own hurts we shall be in a better mood to weigh those of our late adversaries. Then we can see more clearly why it has taken time for them to emerge from the dark despair of 1865. We can, as in a vision, see their homes destroyed, their youth killed and mangled, families broken up, their estates ruined, their labor system upturned, slaves made equals, strangers in the places of honor, and their long rule broken. All over the south are cemeteries where lie the brave men who fought to establish the Confederacy, as ours fought to preserve the Union. Who would add to the woes which have fallen upon the south?

I have chosen to speak rather of the duty of the present and the hopes of the future, than the miseries of the past. I have dwelt upon allegiance to the nation as the basis of genuine fraternity among its citizens, and have spoken for peace and justice between southern whites and blacks. I thought these matters most appropriate to the occasion. I knew of no greater tribute I could pay our dead heroes than to treat these ends as the dearest objects of their hearts. It is the garland I reverently place upon their graves.

The Resources of the South in the Southern Exposition.

The remarkable development of the importance of the Southern Exposition, which will open at Louisville August 1st, has aroused the southern states to appreciation of the opportunity it will furnish for displaying the resources and attractions of that section of the country. The projectors of the southern exposition were impelled by the leading idea of bringing the attention of the world to the vast natural products of the south, and furnishing the southern people a convenient opportunity for examining all the modern improvements in machinery that might help to enhance the value of the products which nature had so bountifully bestowed upon them.

The northern and eastern people of the United States, with characteristic energy and enterprise, lost no time in taking hold of the project, and even before the necessary arrangements were completed for receiving applications for space, began applying for the privilege of exhibiting in such numbers that the success of the undertaking as an exhibition was immediately assured The southern people, not so well prepared for prompt action in such matters, and not so well schooled in the benefits of occasions of this kind, were slower in responding; but the last few weeks have brought about a marked change in the relations of the southern states to the southern exposition, and there is every assurance now that the south will present herself in a manner never before attempted.

The earliest assurance was that northern builders of machinery, and southern buyers of machinery would certainly come together in the southern exposition, and make it a great and interesting exhibition. The further purpose is now being realized of the south making a grand display of her resources with a view to inviting new people to make their homes in that prolific section. Not only will this display attract the attention of foreign immigration, but the farmers and miners and woodmen of all the over-tilled and overworked parts of the country will see in the southern exposition the evidences of the southern land of promise that is just now presenting itself to the consideration of the world. It seems now as if the most interesting competition in the southern exposition will be in the friendly rivalry of southern states vieing with each other in making the most complete and attractive display of agricultural, mineral, and forest products.

The great railway systems of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have entered the lists, each with a corps of agents in the field making careful and comprehensive collections of products illustrating the natural wealth of the vast territory penetrated by their respective lines of railway. The state of Tennessee has already filed her formal application for three thousand feet of space in which her commissioner of agriculture may exhibit the varied resources of that inviting state. Commissioners appointed by the Governors of other southern states are actively engaged in arranging exhibits that will justify the pretensions of their respective states to be classed among the most inviting fields of America, and in due time will define the space they desire in the great exhibition. The Governor of Arkansas has just issued his proclamation declaring the "importance to the state of being properly represented at the exposition can not be overestimated," and that "every southern state will be represented and will make [illegible] attend from every section of the Union." The commissioners appointed under authority of the Arkansas Legislature, have followed the proclamation of the Governor with an address, declaring that the southern exposition "is to be the grandest advertisement of the resources of the several states of our Union that has been witnessed upon this continent, except, perhaps, the Centennial at Philadelphia," and that "all the states of the Union will avail themselves of the opportunity, and never in our history has there been such an opportunity."

The development of the spirit of emulation among the southern people gives welcome assurance of the consummation of the entire project of the southern exposition. The north has already responded, and the only question in that connection affecting the managers of the exhibition is the already serious problem of finding room for all the valuable and interesting exhibits that are asking space in the machinery department. All anxiety that might have existed a few weeks ago, as to the ability of the south to fill out her part in this great array, has been relieved by the recent activity and earestness of the southern states.

The southern exposition will doubtless be, as its name implies, a thorough and complete exhibit of all the agricultural and natural products of that favored territory known to the country as the south.

Shoes of a New Sort.

About 150 prisoners in the Maryland penitentiary are engaged in the manufacture of merino shoes. The merino shoe is made of coarse wool from South America. It is put through the usual process of cleaning and carding at the penitentiary, and is then steamed hardened and made into a tough, pliable cloth about twice the thickness of ordinry shoe leather, and in general appearance not unlike the uppers in arctic overshoes. The soles are made in the same way, of the same material, but are harder and heavier. The shoes are not impervious to water, but are intended for use principally in the dry, cold climates of the north. It is stated that, no matter how low the temperature, the feet will never get cold when encased in these shoes. The shoes are shipped principally to the north and northwest, where they are used in the lumber camps.

When a western editor visits villages in his neighborhood, he is wise enough to speak of each particular town as "the coming metropolis." The inhabitants, of course, lay that flattering unction to their souls, and forthwith each citizen exclaims, "Send me a dozen copies of your valuable paper." Of such is the strategy of western journalism.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

A New and most Important Theory on One of the Most Vital Questions of the Day.

If anyone had informed Queen Elizabeth in her palmiest days that she could have been seated in her palace in London and conversed with Sir Walter Raleigh in his North Carolina home; receiving a reply from him within an hour's time, she would have declared it to be a miracle. And yet, had they lived in the present day, this apparent miracle would most readily have been witnessed and not seem at all strange or unnatural. The truth is, new principles are coming into existence, and the operation of many laws unknown in the past is being fully understood in the present. In no way does this fact come more forcibly to the mind than in the care and treatment of the human body. Millions of people have died in past ages from some insignificant or easily controlled cause which is thoroughly understood now and readily handled. Consumption during the entire past has been considered an incurable disease. And yet it is demonstrated that it has been and can be cured, even after it has had a long run. Dr. Felix Oswald has just contributed a notable article on this subject to the *Popular Science Monthly*. He regards consumption as pulmonary scrofula. The impurities of the blood produce a constant irritation in the lungs, thus destroying their delicate tissues and causing death. His theory shows conclusively that consumption is a blood disease. It has its origin primarily in a deranged condition of the kidneys or liver, the only two organs of the body, aside from the lungs, that purify the blood. When the kidneys or liver are diseased they are in a sore or lacerated state which communicates poison to every ounce of blood that passes through them. This poisonous blood circulates through the system and comes to the lungs, where the poison is deposited, causing decomposition in the finely formed cells of the lungs. Any diseased part of the body has contaminating power, and yet the blood, which is the life of the system, is brought into direct contact with these poisoned organs, thus carrying contagion to all parts of the body. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., LL. D., whose death has been so recently regretted, is reported to have died of pneumonia, which medical authorities affirm indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. It is well known, moreover, that for several years he has been the victim of severe kidney trouble, and the pneumonia which finally terminated his life was only the last result of the previous blood poisoning. The deadly matter which is left in the lungs by the impure blood clogs up and finally chokes the patient. When this is accomplished rapidly it is called pneumonia or quick consumption; when slowly, consumption, but in any event it is the result of impure blood, caused by diseased kidneys and liver.

These are facts of science, and vouched for by all the leading physicians of the day. They show the desirability—nay, the necessity, of keeping these most important organs in perfect condition, not only to insure health, but also to escape death. It has been fully shown, to the satisfaction of nearly every unprejudsced mind, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only known remedy that can cure and keep in health the great blood-purifying organs of the body. It acts directly upon these members, healing all ulcers which may have formed in them and placing them in a condition to purify and not poison the blood. This is no idle statement nor false theory. Mr. W. C. Beach, foreman of the Buffalo, N. Y., Rubber Type Foundry was given up to die by both physicians and friends. For four years he had a terrible cough, accompanied by night sweats, chills, and all the well known symptoms. He spent a season south and found no relief. He says: "I finally concluded to try Warner's Safe Cure and in three months I gained twenty pounds, recovered my lost energy and my health was fully restored." The list could be prolonged indefinitely but enough has been said to prove every sufferer from pulmonic troubles, that there is no reason to be discouraged in the least, and that health can be restored.

Invaluable in the Family.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Liver and Kidney Cure is invaluable in my family and I would not be without it. E. A. EASON.

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The Business and Professional Men of every County, City and Village will be recorded and classified for convenient reference.

Price $5.00.

Those whom I fail to see will please communicate with me at Raleigh, N. C. I. BROWN, Publisher. april 29 2m

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. april 8 1y

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FRESHLY BURNED

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EDWARD N. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 31 1y

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Bulbs and Plants for house or garden. FREE, Catalogue of Field, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds and Plants. FREE. *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, 6000 price essays on Southern Gardening, 10 cents. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill. dec. 17—1y

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First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

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The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

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Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

jan 16—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1883.

Political Danger Signals,

The kind of northern Republicans of whom the Washington *Post* is the Washington organ desire it understood that they are for the Democratic party in Virginia. That is because they are at heart for the Democratic party every where else. No Republican president can be elected in 1884 without southern aid. This every Republican believes. No Republican considers New York, New Jersey, Indiana, or California safe for the Republican party. These four states combined have 68 electoral votes, as follows: New York, 36; New Jersey, 9; Indiana, 15; California, 8; total, 68. The whole electoral vote of the north is 248. We may carry every one of the 68 votes above named. Every man knows they are all very doubtful. If they should be lost our candidate would have 180 votes in the north. This would not be enough to elect a president. The whole number of electoral votes is 401; necessary to a choice, 202. The 22 lacking votes would have to come from the south. Virginia has 12 and North Carolina has 11. These 23 electoral votes can be had only by a coalition between Republicans and independents. Such a coalition carried Virginia in 1881 and 1882. Such a coalition lacked but 313 of carrying North Carolina in 1882, despite the unwillingness of somthousands of Republicans to co-operate then who will now heartily yield their support. Both these states are likely to be indispensable to the defeat of the Democratic party. Short sighted Republicans who allow themselves to be misled by the sham Republicans of the New York *Tribune* and kindred sheets, which only profess to be Republican in order to stab the party by their hostility to these coalitions, may realize when it is too late that the Republican party proper is short of votes.

The Virginia and North Carolina liberals will not intrude where they are not wanted. They will not consent to any secret marriage, nor act with any party with which they do not agree and which is not eager for their support on terms of perfect equality.

If the journalistic and other traitors to the Republican party who have been bawds for the Democracy during the past decade were to be pacified by any apparent sympathy of the Republican party with their vile abuse and gross slander of Mahone and his associates, then the electoral vote of Virginia would be cast against the Republican as well as against the Democratic party. We deem it important that these things should be stated because we know their truth.

The Republican party would never carry a southern state if it should take the advice of the newspaper gang who act in unison with the Washington *Post* on the subject of the Virginia coalition. The Republican party will never elect another president with the solid south against it. The negroes of the north have the balance of power in several states. They would not be likely to support the Republican party if it joined hands with Virginia bourbons to restore the latter to power and the negroes to political slavery in that state. This is the only question that threatens the integrity of the party. The men who are honestly in favor of negro rights would never support for the presidency any man whose sympathies are with the negroe's bourbon enemies against his readjuster friends. The Republican wing of the Republican party is strong enough to be respected, and it will never bow the knee to the bourbon Baal. These things are substantial and material to the issue. Let them be considered.—*National Republican.*

What Did It?

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20, 1881

H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs—I have been a sufferer from infancy with a disease of the Kidneys, which yielded neither to doctors, medicines nor mineral springs. A few bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, however, restored me to perfect health.

GABE S. BOOKER.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

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THOMAS E. GILMAN,

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50 Boxes CHEESE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E. cor. Front and Dock Sts.

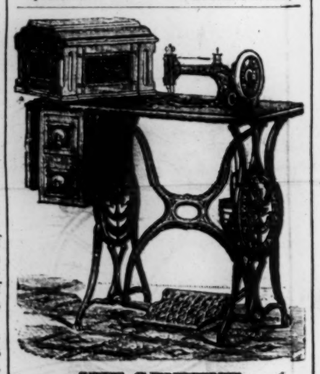
SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

Under Foreclosure Of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, rendered at the December Term A. D., 1882, of said Court, in a certain action therein pending between W. P. Canaday as Plaintiff, and C. D. Morrill, and C. D. Morrill as Administrator of B. D Morrill, Julia Ann Morrill, W. C. Farrow, and wife Ann Augusta Farrow and Ida May Conkling, Defendants. The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell by public auction, at the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, on Monday the 4th day of June, 1883, at 12 m., for cash, that certain lot or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the City of Wilmington, County and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the eastern line of Third Street, sixty-six (66) feet northwardly from its intersection with the northern line of Hanover Street, running thence along the eastern line of Third Street northwardly sixty-six (66) feet, thence eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence southwardly, parallel with Third Street sixty-six (66) feet, thence westwardly, parallel with Hanover Street, one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to the eastern line of Third Street, the beginning—This 27th day of April, 1883.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,

april 29 6t Commissioner,



THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may 6—6m

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.30 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester, Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J B KENLY, Superintendent.

A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 20 tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES DAILY

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P.M.	CENTRAL DIVIS'N	P.M.	P.M.
	6 00	SMITHFIED		2 30
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 43
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 56
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	3 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 06
2 22	2 33	Falling Creek	5 23	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 33	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core Creek	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERNE	7 20	7 30
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 48	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,

Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at.....*5 45 p m and *9 30 p m and *8 40 a m

Leave Richmond at..*5 02 am and †8 22 am and *4 47 p m

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *9 50 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 00 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 16 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.

*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,

General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt

nov 19 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

OR

BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.

R. BEVERLY FRAYSER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and Sampson counties. Prompt attention given to collections. nov 26 tf

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY,

Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 12, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 13, 1883, at 8:30 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon..... 12.40 P M
Leave Weldon..... 3.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 9.10 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon..... 6:10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot..... 10 55 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington..... 8.00 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon..... 2.20 A.M.

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7 A. M. and 5.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 4.50 A M and 10 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.55 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7 A. M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 8:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 13, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1882. trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily..... 12:42 and 4:12 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon..... 2:42 and 5:56 P.M.
Freight trains daily, except Sunday..... 7:25 A.M
Arrive at Weldon..... 2:10 P.M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily.....2:25 A. M. 1 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg.....4:15 A.M. 3:12 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday..... 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg..... 10:00 P.M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 4:12 P. M. stops only at Bellfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
may 13-tf

COAL AND WOOD.

CONSI. of Best Red and White Ash Coals, Stove, Coosaw, and Furnace sizes. Wood of all kinds in full supply, low prices.

J. A. SPRINGER,

sept tf Central Yard

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, May 13, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER May 13, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 9.30 A M
Leave Florence..... 2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.... 5.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia..... 6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction..... 10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at..... 1.53 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington..... 11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence..... 2.20 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence..... 3.35 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 10, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....7.10 P M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.00 A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at..... 8.45 P M / Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.
Train No. 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte..... 8:20 A. M
Arrive at Shelby..... 12:20 P. M
Leave Shelby..... 1:20 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte..... 5:20 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points South west.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
jan 5-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 29 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices to suit. Give us a call may 6-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1883.

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

How English Operatives Live.

In England the dress of mill operatives is less elaborate than that of the same class in our own country. A late consular report says: Bonnets or hats are seldom worn by the girls going or coming from work, a shawl thrown over the head being all the covering used; woolen soled clogs are much worn in place of leather shoes. The former are cheaper, and answer admirably where flag floors are used, and they are dry and cheap. Clothes, too, are generally cheaper than in this country and of an inferior quality. In the matter of house rents English operatives know nothing of the American system of boarding. There it is the ambition of a married operative to rent a cottage and have a home. To meet this demand, mill owners frequently join other capitalists and build houses, small and large, to rent to operatives. For sixty-six cents per week a small brick house, or cottage as it is termed, being situated in a block or row of houses, containing a living room and two bedrooms, can be had; eighty-one cents per week procures one with a kitchen and parlor in addition to the former; $1 per week pays for an extra bedroom; and from $1.25 to $1·50 provides a cottage with four bedrooms, a parlor and scullery. These cottages are neatly built, present an attractive and comfortable appearance, and their sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after by a government inspector. Unmarried operatives of either sex, who have no homes, hire a room of some operative who occupies a cottage, and then have food cooked by the wife of the party of whom the apartment is rented. She prepares such food as the operative furnishes, and the average expense of this kind of living varies from $2 to $3 per week, according to the way the table is supplied. As a rule this provision is simpler and cheaper than that of the operative in the United States.—*New York Observer.*

A Wonderful Well in Oregon.

Mr. A. C. Edmunds, who resides about a mile east of the insane asylum in East Portland, has been engaged in digging a well on his place, and early last week, when he got down to a distance of about fifty feet, and while digging in a vein of sand, suddenly struck his spade in a hole at one side, and forthwith there rushed out a volume of air, which came with such force that Mr. Edmunds was considerably frightened, fearing the well might cave in upon him, and he made his way to the surface with all possible speed, and has not been down since. On arriving at the top he found that there was a strong current of air coming up out of the well. It was pure air and no sign of gas. He proceeded to cover the well-hole over with boards for safety, and in one of the boards there was an auger-hole through which the air came with such force that piecs of paper and other light objects placed over the hole would shoot up like a baloon. After blowieg out for four days the well took another freak, and began sucking in air with the same force. There are no sink holes near, and no hills or valleys. The question is: Where did the air come from, and what power or effect draws the air in? There has always been noticed another peculiarity about that particular locality. The sound of wagons, or of noises of any kind, can be heard for a long distance better than when close by, showing that there may be hollow ground causing communication of distinct sounds. The noise of the wind as it passed out of the well or into it could be heard distinctly over a hundred feet away.

Curious Discoveries in Ohio.

The curious discoveries in the exploration of the altar mounds in Hamilton county, Ohio, are made all the more interesting by the fact that native gold has, for the first time, been found in the mounds. Among numerous ornaments unearthed, including those of mica, shell, bears' teeth, stone, copper, iron, and silver, was one small copper pendant covered with a thin sheet of gold. Other copper ornaments were covered with hammered sheets of native silver, and the hammered metal bracelets, the large, spool-shaped earrings, the terra cotta figures revealing the peculiar method of weaving the hair, show that the fashionable young woman of to-day is not so far apart in ethnological interest from the mystic maidens of the altar mounds as she might suppose. Moreover, in thousands of objects of interest obtained in these mounds, there are ornaments which in point of novelty are not rivaled, for there are ear ornaments made of meteoric iron, plated with iron. A serpent cut out of mica, an animal carved from stone, three hundred astralogi of the deer and elk, apparently collected for some important reason, and unique objects in micaceous schist, obsidian chalcedony and chert were found upon these quaint altars. Bit by bit, as the leafy mould is taken off the foot prints of time, there seems to come out of darkness glimpses of a cultured race that passed over this concontinent before the North American Indians came here, burying their dead in stone boxes along the Ohio, where they are now being unearthed, and ornamenting their persons with peculiar and precious metals.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 27½ for Strained and $1 32 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted dull. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¾	"	"
Middling,	9¼	"	"
Good Middling.	10¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	582 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2312 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine.	47 "

May 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 325 casks at 33 cents

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 27½ for Strained, and $1 32½ for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 00 for Soft and Virgin and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¾	"	"
Middling,	10¼	"	"
Good Middling.	10¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

May 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 33 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at 33 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 25 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 10¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9 16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¾	"	"
Middling	10¼	"	"
Good Middling.	10¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

May 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 260 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 25 for Strained, and $1 30 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm with sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	7 5-16	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	"	"
Low Middling,	9¾	"	"
Middling,	10¼	"	"
Good Middling,	10¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	871 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

May 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 33 cts per gallon, with sales reported later of 500 casks at 33 cents.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.25 for Strained, and $1 30 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

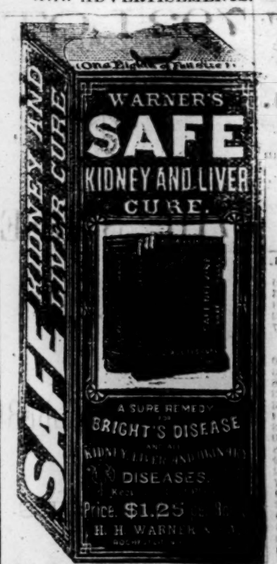
TAR.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at the figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 35 bales on a basis of 10¼ for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 3-16	cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 7-16	"	"
Low Middling	9¾	"	"
Middling,	10¼	"	"
Good Middling	10¾	"	"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



GENUINE FAC-SIMILE—Prominent Letters, ALL, white on a black ground. Beware of dealers who attempt to palm off IMITATION, SUBSTITUTION or WORTHLESS goods which yield them a LARGER PROFIT. None are genuine without the

SAFE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

may 6—1f.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
May 25th, 1883.

DOGS.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10TH ALL DOGS found running at large without a Badge, will be killed, H C. BROCK
Chief of Police.

may 27-2t

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-1f

Greater Inducements!

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock sts

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

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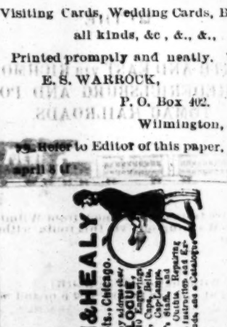
dec 11-1y



FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first, of all, to secure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all those enterprises which tend to the material welfare of the people.

Opposed to such innovations as the honest ways of our fathers as in the guise of progress, or economy, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with those things born of the changed condition of the south which sound judgement or enlightened experience finds to be also good.

As to the rest, it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it takes.

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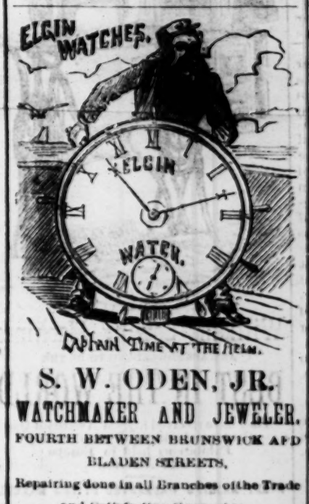

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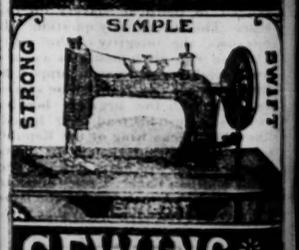

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